

III. Heterocerous Lepidoptera collected in Chili by
Thomas Edmonds, Esq. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER,
F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Read November 1st, 1882.]

PLATE XI.

PART IV.—PYRALES AND MICROS.

THE collection of these groups, although less perfect than in the other tribes, consists of not less than seventy species.

In Berg's paper on Patagonian Lepidoptera an effort has been made to identify two or three of Blanchard's genera, but, apart from the imperfection of the figures and descriptions in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' it was improbable that the genera would be invariably correctly identified among species taken in Patagonia; and, although I labour under a similar difficulty when trying to recognise in Berg's paper identifications of Chilian species, I nevertheless have better descriptions to work with.

After a careful examination of Berg's descriptions I have been unable to recognise any of his new species as indubitably conspecific with Chilian forms; the only moths which seem to be probably identical are what I regard as *Depressaria desertorum* and a small *Gelechia*.

With respect to Blanchard's genera, recorded and in part redescribed by Berg, I have a few words to say: *Phycopterus*, Blanch., is a genus closely allied to *Spilodes*, having palpi considerably longer than the head; it has no connection whatever with *Nymphula*.* *Lindera* is identical with *Setomorpha* of Zeller = *Chrestotes*, Butler, both of which it will supersede: it appears to me that Berg has rightly identified this genus, which evidently has an unusually wide range.

With reference to some of Zeller's species, it is to be regretted that they were described from single examples,

* The figure, though not bad in outline, is very imperfect as regards markings.

but at the same time his descriptions and figures are so good as to leave little to be desired on that head: one thing alone troubles me, and that is the marvellous elasticity of his genus *Cryptolechia*, which, as it now stands, appears to combine the characters of *Depressaria*, *Hypercallia*, and not a few undescribed (though surely sufficiently distinct) genera. I am aware that the genus is divided by its author into groups, to some of which he has given distinctive names, thus introducing a trinomial system; but, with all due deference to an author who has paid considerably more attention to Micro-Lepidoptera than it has been possible for me to do, it would, I think, be decidedly preferable to raise these groups to the rank of genera: the characters given to distinguish typical *Cryptolechia* from *Machimia* do not seem to be strictly adhered to, for if 'Wicklergestalt und scharfer Vorderflügelspitze' represent the prominent characteristics of *Cryptolechia*, *C. tortricella* should be referred to *Machimia*, and *C. ochracea* and *fasciatipedella* to *Cryptolechia*; as for *C. fenestella*, I cannot see why it should be separated from *Hypercallia*, with which, in spite of its more slender and longer palpi and narrower wings, it agrees fairly well in neuration and style of coloration; in pattern and form of wing it comes nearer to Walker's *H. igniferella* than to *H. citrinalis*.

Following Professor Zeller's own definition, which corresponds with his original description in referring the species having the apex of the primaries acute to *Cryptolechia*,* I transfer *C. ochracea* and *fasciatipedella* to this genus. The apex of the wing is not only acute, but subfalcate, whereas the type of *Machimia*, according to Stainton, has "the hind margin obliquely pointed." Unhappily we do not possess an example of *M. tentoriferella*, but the *C. carnea* of Zeller, and other species referred by this author to *Machimia*, show no trace of falcation; *C. notimacula* has, moreover, a rounded apex and palpi sufficiently characteristic to distinguish it from either genus, though bringing it nearer to *Tortricopsis*; in my opinion it would be better located under *Stenoma*, some of the species of which genus show a similar form of wing and style of coloration; the remarkable palpi, however (see Zeller's figure), which somewhat closely

* See Lord Walsingham's observations on the genus in Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1881, pp. 253-4.

agree with those of Walker's Indian genus *Binsitta*, make it necessary to separate it. I shall therefore propose for this species the generic name of *Callistenoma*. (See Pl. XI., figs. 8, 8a).

C. renselariana of Cramer was referred by Walker, with hesitation, to his genus *Torda*; unhappily the type of the latter genus is one of those singular Deltoid-like *Tortricidæ* with a little open ear-like pouch at the base of the primaries. *T. altana*, *propriana*, and *concolorana* are species of the allied genus *Uzeda* = *Auchoteles* of Zeller; it will, therefore, be impossible to use the name *Torda* for Zeller's fifth division of *Cryptolechia*.

Mr. Edmonds' collection contains no *Galeriidæ*. With one exception (*Schistotheca canescens*, Ragonot), I know of no other species from Chili, the *Orathu significata* of Walker, placed by that author in this family, being a Geometer and identical with *Alsophila hypparia*, female, of Felder and Rogenhofer, which it will supersede.

PYRALIDÆ.

BLEPHAROCERUS, *Blanchard*.

A genus closely allied to *Zitha* of Walker.

1. *Blepharocerus rosellus*.*

Blepharocerus rosellus, Blanchard, in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' vii., p. 102, n. 1; pl. 7, fig. 12 (1852).

"Las Zorras, in March."—*T. E.*

ACTENIA, *Guenée*.

2. *Actenia rubescens*, n. s.

Primaries above sericeous flesh-brown, crossed in the middle by two pale-bordered parallel dusky stripes, which enclose the central area; they are nearly straight from costal margin to submedian vein, where they are abruptly elbowed; a marginal blackish line; fringe creamy yellowish, traversed by two brown lines; secondaries of male creamy yellowish, feebly and minutely grey-speckled, of the female shining greyish white; a marginal series of subconfluent black spots; fringe traversed by a dusky line, reddish brown in the

* Blanchard's figure omits the inner band across the primaries, and the abbreviated dusky arched stripe, greyish tint, subconfluent blackish marginal dots, and the line on the fringe of secondaries.

male, grey in the female; thorax flesh-coloured; abdomen of the male whitish, with reddish anal tuft, of the female greyish; primaries below more or less suffused with blackish grey; the central stripes only distinct at costa, where they are represented by whitish-bordered black dashes; secondaries shining whitish, brownish along costal and external borders; an abbreviated black stripe from the costa to the end of the cell; margin and fringe as above; body below reddish in the male, greyish in the female; tarsi white. Expanse of wings, 26 mm.

“Valparaiso, November and December.”—*T. E.*

This species was placed with *Godara chilensis*.

APORODES, Guenée.

3. *Aporodes efficialis*.

Herbula? efficialis, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het., Suppl. 4, p. 1287 (1865).

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

Walker believed the type of this species to be from New York, and I find a label to that effect in the collection; but it is just as likely that the example was from Chili; it is allied to *A. subsequalis* of Guenée.

ENNYCHIIDÆ.

RHODARIA, Guenée.

4. *Rhodaria chilialis*.

Pyralis chilialis, Felder and Rogenhofer, Reise der Fregatte Novara, iv., pl. cxxxiv, fig. 30 (1875).

“Valparaiso, October and November.”—*T. E.*

5. *Rhodaria purpuraria*, n. s.

Allied to *R. chilialis*; primaries above deep ferruginous, irrorated with blackish, the fringe traversed by a deep rose-coloured stripe with lilac inner and green outer edge; a narrow oblique white stripe just before the external third, and slightly inarched towards the inner margin; secondaries fuliginous; the basal half pale and somewhat ochraceous, a narrow ochreous stripe just beyond it; fringe shining pearl-grey, tipped with whitish

and traversed by an indistinct ochreous line; body greyish ochreous, the tegulæ reddish on the shoulders; primaries below sericeous blackish grey, with the costal and external borders and an imperfect discal stripe reddish clay-coloured; fringe almost covered by a broad greyish band; secondaries yellowish clay-coloured, crossed by two subparallel blackish stripes; fringe greyish, shining; body pale testaceous; legs whitish. Expanse of wings, 23 mm.

“Chillan, near the town, in March.”—*T. E.*

Only one example obtained.

BOTIDIDÆ.

OROBENA, *Guenée.*

6. *Orobena mitis*, n. s.

Primaries above whitish cinereous, the costal border slightly blackish, a black-brown stripe across the basal third, inangled from the median vein; discoidal spots blackish, the reniform large, and with or without a white dash upon it; the post-median stripe pure white, widely sinuous (*geschwungen*), with slender black inner edging and a broad dark brown outer border; a submarginal series of black dots, followed by a dusky sinuated line; fringe whitish, traversed by a dusky stripe; secondaries shining whity-brown, almost golden; suffused with pale grey, crossed beyond the middle by an abbreviated angular blackish line, followed by a blackish streak; submarginal spots, marginal line, and fringe as in the primaries; body ash-grey; under surface greyish white, with pale gold reflections, the borders of primaries and the secondaries whiter than the remainder of the surface; blackish disco-cellular lunules; black submarginal dots; marginal line and fringe as above; a pale-bordered irregular dusky discal line; body greyish white. Expanse of wings, 26 mm.

“Valparaiso, September, October, and November.”—*T. E.*

Allied to *O. sophialis*, but very distinct.

PHYCPTERUS, *Blanchard.*

Allied to *Spilodes*, but differing in the forking of the subcostal veins of all the wings.

7. *Phycopterus flavellus*. (Pl. XI., fig. 1).

Phycopterus flavellus, Blanchard, in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' vii., p. 103, n. 1 (1852).

"Corral, in February; among Quilo."—*T. E.*

This species is not unlike *Spilodes turbidalis*, but the oblique apical dash on the primaries is sharply defined, and the secondaries only show a single indistinct arched greyish line.

8. *Phycopterus signariellus*. (Pl. XI., fig. 2).

Phycopterus signariellus, Blanchard, in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' vii., p. 103, n. 2; pl. 7, fig. 13 (1852).

"Corral, in February."—*T. E.*

This species has golden testaceous primaries, the markings upon which are more or less distinct and of a dull rose-colour, not brownish; the secondaries are cream-coloured, with a pale rose-coloured angular line beyond the middle; a marginal series of red-brown lituræ and a series of blackish dots on the fringe. I believe, notwithstanding the want of exactness in his description, that I am right in regarding this as Blanchard's species, and that it has nothing to do with M. Guenée's *Nymphula rantalis*.

SCOPULA, *Schranck*.

9. *Scopula amitina*, n. s.

Closely allied to *S. fulvalis* of Europe, with the same colours, but the lines across the primaries above much more slender; the secondaries whiter, and consequently with more distinct abbreviated grey discal line; primaries of the female clouded like *S. quadralis*; primaries below with the apical costal black spots larger, but the marginal spots smaller; the secondaries traversed by a well-defined arched grey discal stripe. Expanse of wings, 22 mm.

"Valparaiso, September and October."—*T. E.*

10. *Scopula cinerea*, n. s.

Possibly a variety of the preceding species, but closely resembling *S. inquinatalis* of Europe, from which it differs in the larger and blacker costal spots on the

primaries on both surfaces; the fringe of all the wings distinctly spotted with black on the under surface; the discal stripe on the under surface of primaries straight, black; the entire surface of these wings darker, the discal stripe of secondaries further down the outer margin; the discoidal cell of the same wings shorter and broader, and the palpi longer. Expanse of wings, 23 mm.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

11. *Scopula indistincta*, n. s.

Form and general whitish tint of *S. decrepitalis*, much smaller; primaries above pale stramineous, with the discoidal spots blackish; the upper portion of the discal line represented by a straight transverse series of black dots running from the fourth black costal spot to the second median branch; the lower portion is only represented by a few black scales between the end of the cell and the inner margin; the subbasal line is very oblique and represented by four black dots; the marginal dots are small; fringe blackish grey; secondaries with an imperfect discal grey stripe parallel to the outer margin, followed by a submarginal series of rather large grey spots and a marginal series of black dots; fringe grey at the base; body white; primaries below pale stramineous as above, the markings rather more distinct; secondaries white, with the borders slightly yellowish; the usual black markings, but the discal line slender; body below stramineous; venter with lateral series of black dots. Expanse of wings, 20 mm.

“Valparaiso, in July.—*T. E.*”

S. indistincta somewhat resembles Duponchel's figure of *Ebulea fimbriatalis*.

12. *Scopula melanosticta*, n. s.

Form and pattern above of *S. prunalis*, but white, the primaries slightly tinted with stramineous, the discoidal spots black; the usual lines indistinct, the external border greyish brown, with a submarginal series of blackish spots; the usual black marginal dots; fringe blackish; secondaries with brownish external border; the usual black dots at the end of the cell and along the

outer margin; fringe white, traversed by a grey line; body above pale testaceous; primaries below greyish, the discoidal spots not so black as above; other markings much as usual; secondaries shining white, the costal and external borders slightly tinted with stramineous; black markings as usual; pectus white; legs and venter slightly tinted with brown. Expanse of wings, 22 mm.

Valparaiso?

The single example was not numbered.

Nymphula, *Schranck*.

13. *Nymphula numeralis*?

Pyralis numeralis, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett., Pyr., pl. 14, fig. 89.

“Valparaiso, in April.”—*T. E.*

Whether this is actually Hübner's insect or not I am unable to decide, as we do not possess the species: it much resembles Duponchel's figures; that of Herrich-Schäffer is entirely obliterated by the white-lead which has been laid on thickly by the artist, and has turned perfectly black. The Chilian species is certainly congeneric with *N. interpunctalis*.

Godara, *Walker*.

Allied to *Pionea*, but the males “with a reflexed tuft near the base of the costa.” The Chilian species is more like *Cledeobia* than *Pionea* in colouring. Zeller's type appears to have had the tufts either rubbed off or so closely appressed to the wing as to be regarded as merely black spots; they are capable of being thrown forwards so as to appear like a black process projecting from the costal margin.

14. *Godara chilensis*.

Stemmatophora chilensis, Zeller, Verhandl. zool.-botan. Gesellsch. Wien, xxiv., p. 426 (1874).

“Valparaiso, November and December.”—*T. E.*

Two males were placed with *Actenia rubescens*, which they somewhat resemble in coloration.

SCOPARIIDÆ.

STENOPTYCHA, Zeller.

This genus, in my opinion, should be placed near to both *Agathodes* and *Stenopteryx*, notwithstanding the more simple neuration of the decidedly narrower secondaries; the structure of the head seems to me to be decidedly opposed to its location in the *Pterophoridae*.

15. *Stenopterycha zelleri*, n. s.

Nearest to *S. lindigi* of Felder and Rogenhofer; primaries reddish brown; the apical third darker, bounded internally by an irregularly curved "reniform" spot and a chocolate-brown spot below it; orbicular large, greyish, black-edged, but partly obliterated by a longitudinal semitransparent streak running through the radial interspaces and the discoidal cell; an ill-defined red-brown spot below the orbicular, and one or two angular blackish costal dashes nearer to the base; a slightly zigzag dusky discal line with yellow external edge; a marginal black stripe with whitish inner edge; fringe white, traversed by two black lines; secondaries pearl-white, semitransparent; disco-cellulars, a sinuous subapical streak, and a submarginal streak, greyish; a blackish marginal stripe; fringe traversed by a blackish line; body grey, spotted with red-brown; wings below pearl-white, almost silvery, markings indistinct; body below chocolate-brown; legs with white tibiae and tarsi, barred with brown at the extremities of the joints. Expanse of wings, 28—32 mm.

"Las Zorras, December and January."—*T. E.*

The wings are thrown backwards in repose, the primaries curving, and the secondaries folding over somewhat like a fan, so that the abdominal and external margins form a continuous spiral line; they have no upward tendency: the head is almost as large as in *Stenopteryx*, owing to the prominence and size of the eyes and the somewhat large and projecting palpi; the antennae are, however, longer than in that genus. In the secondaries the discoidal cell is long and large, more so than in *Stenopteryx*, in which respect it differs widely from the *Pterophoridae*, in which it is decidedly small.

STENOPTERYX, *Guenée*.

16. *Stenopteryx hybridalis*.

Pyralis hybridalis, Hübner, *Pyral.*, pl. 17, fig. 114.

“Valparaiso, all through spring, summer, and autumn.”
—*T. E.*

Five examples of this common and widely-distributed species were in the collection.

17. *Scoparia dispersa*, n. s.

Somewhat allied to *S. vallerialis*, but as small as *S. linealis* of New Zealand; primaries dark grey-brown, the veins partly black; instead of the usual inner white-bordered blackish line, the basal half is streaked irregularly with snow-white and black lines; there is also a black and white dot at the end of the cell; the discal line is snow-white and rather acutely zigzag; the costa is crossed by oblique white dashes; the outer border is white, with a marginal series of black spots; secondaries silvery; thorax dark brown; the palpi and posterior fringes of the tegulæ white; abdomen silver-grey; under surface silvery; anterior tibiæ barred with black. Expanse of wings, 19 mm.

No exact locality recorded.

ÆGERIIDÆ.

ÆGERIA, *Fabricius*.

18. *Ægeria rufa*, n. s.

Wings above deep reddish orange, with black borders; fringes grey; primaries with the borders very broad, leaving only a narrow-streak of the ground colour divided by a black spot at the end of the cell; body blackish, with blue-grey gloss; abdomen with white hind margins to the segments; antennæ black; wings below with the borders slightly bronzy, those of the primaries a little narrower than above; body below leaden grey; the pectus steel-blue at the sides; legs slightly purplish above and bronzy below; middle tibiæ clothed above with orange hair. Expanse of wings, 10, 15, or 17 mm.

“Pines valley near Valparaiso; on Umbelliferous flowers in January.”—*T. E.*

GALERIIDÆ.

SCHISTOTHECA, *Ragonot.*

This genus has been recently described by M. Ragonot in the Bulletin of the Entomological Society of France; the palpi are similar to those of *Donacoscytes* of Zeller, but the structure of the wings differs considerably.*

19. *Schistotheca canescens*, Ragonot.

Primaries and thorax above sericeous-white, more or less densely irrorated with grey, sometimes so as to give them a distinct greyish tint; secondaries and body pale greyish brown, sericeous, the wings with white fringes; primaries below greyish brown, with whitish costal border and white fringe; there is a distinct reflexed costal flap, fringed at the back with fine hairs, and enclosing a woolly tuft of hair; secondaries of the typical form (the outer margin being sinuous below the apex, which is acuminate), varying from sericeous-white to greyish brown with white fringe; body below white. Expanse of wings, 44—50 mm

“*Larva*.—Pinkish white, with brown head and plate on 2nd segment. Feeds inside flower-stems of *Bromelia*.

“Valparaiso, in January.”—*T. E.*

PHYCIDÆ.

MELLA, *Walker.*20. *Mella ragonotii*, n. s.

Primaries above sericeous cream-colour, irrorated with brown and black scales; veins pale sandy brownish; two arched indistinct brown streaks towards apex, the first oblique, the second parallel to the outer margin; a black spot just before the middle of the cell, and a second, rather larger, at the inferior angle of the cell; a marginal series of minute black dots; fringe sordid at apex; secondaries silvery pale grey, with two slightly darker

* I find that Monsieur Ragonot regards this as a *Galeriid*; his types had been removed from the series and placed with others in a small box, so that it was only just discovered in time to avoid my making a synonym.

spots placed obliquely at the end of the cell ; a marginal series of minute black dots ; fringe white ; thorax whitish-brown ; palpi long, acuminate, porrected, grey at the sides and white below ; wings below greyish (the primaries especially), with black marginal dots and white fringe ; body below white ; the venter with lateral black dots ; tarsi tipped with blackish. Expanse of wings, 24 mm.

Valparaiso.

CRYPTOBLABES, *Zeller*.

21. *Cryptoblabes divergens*, n. s.

Primaries above granite-grey, with a small reddish spot bounded on each side by black scales near the base of inner margin ; a reddish tint on the first median interspace ; a slightly irregular oblique black stripe, margined internally with white, across the basal third ; a zigzag black-edged white stripe across the disc ; between these two stripes is a small I-shaped character at the end of the cell ; an ill-defined submarginal series of minute blackish dots ; fringe white, traversed by two grey stripes ; secondaries sericeous-white, slightly yellowish or gold-tinted at apex and base of fringe ; a brownish marginal line and a slender grey line on the fringe ; thorax granite-grey ; abdomen pearl-grey, changing to white with blackish spots towards the anal segment ; tuft creamy white ; primaries below grey-brown ; secondaries white, with brownish costa ; body below white ; legs banded with grey. Expanse of wings, 21 mm.

No exact locality recorded.

The *Phycidæ* of this collection were submitted to Monsieur Ragonot, but unfortunately the two preceding species (being discovered in the corner of one of Mr. Edmonds' boxes after the return of M. Ragonot to Paris) were not seen by him ; two other species from Valparaiso which he did examine are not labelled, and therefore I conclude that he has either identified them with previously-described species,* or has not considered them to be in sufficiently good condition to make it safe to describe them.

* They appear to be *Plodia interpunctalis* and *Homæosoma nebulella*.

CRAMBIDÆ.

CRAMBUS, *Fabricius*.22. *Crambus sabulosellus*.

Crambus sabulosellus, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het., xxviii., p. 178. n. 139 (1863).

“Chiloë, from Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

I can discover no specific character to separate this from Walker’s New Zealand type; perhaps if we possessed a series of specimens from the two localities it might be possible to find distinctive characters; as it is the single Chilian example appears not to differ.

CHILO, *Zincken*.23. *Chilo chillanicus*, n. s.

Silvery white, tinted with brassy brown; primaries above with a longitudinal subcostal brown stripe from base to apex, and immediately below it a broader snow-white stripe, bounded below by a median brown streak; apex acuminate; several minute brown marginal dots; body whitish-brown, shining; primaries below pale grey, with faint golden reflections and white on the apical area; fringe white as above; secondaries snow-white, with sordid costal border; body white; legs sordid. Expanse of wings, 32 mm.

“Chillan, February and March.”—*T. E.*

24. *Chilo ceres*, n. s.

♀. Nearest to *C. phragmitellus*, agreeing with the female of that species in coloration and venation, but considerably larger, with curved and slightly deflexed palpi and arched outer margin of primaries, which are less acuminate at apex; the discoidal, radial, and internal areas of these wings mottled indistinctly with grey, two parallel oblique streaks of which colour cross the disc; a distinct marginal series of small black spots; in other respects the two females are similar, the primaries and body being bright golden stramineous, with black disco-cellular dot and the secondaries shining white. Expanse of wings, 47 mm.

“Las Zorras, in December.”—*T. E.*

Specimens of this species were examined, but apparently not described, by Monsieur Ragonot; he probably came to the conclusion that I have arrived at, that it was not a *Phycid*.

C. cerea may be allied to *Sericocrambus stylatus* of Wallengren from Monte Video.

MITOTHEMA, n. g.

Allied to *Themma* = *Tunza* of Walker, but differing in the simple antennæ of the male, somewhat shorter palpi, and the emission of the 2nd and 3rd median branches of the secondaries from a footstalk.

25. *Mitothemma angulipennis*, n. s.

Primaries above pale shining gold-brown, longitudinally striated with black between the veins; one or two small black spots in the cell, one or two beyond the cell, and a marginal series; secondaries slightly sinuated between the first subcostal and third median branches, thus producing an angle at the third median branch; silvery white, slightly greyish towards apex, with a marginal series of small black spots; body whitish-brown; primaries below shining greyish brown, with pale gold reflections, white towards outer margin, where there is a series of small black spots; secondaries silvery white, tinted with gold towards costa, sparsely and minutely irrorated with blackish scales; a black disco-cellular spot; an imperfect elbowed dark brown discal stripe; a marginal series of small black spots; body below shining cream-colour. Expanse of wings, 31 mm.

“Las Zorras, in May.”—*T. E.*

26. *Mitothemma acuminata*, n. s.

Somewhat like a narrow-winged *Spilodes* in its general appearance; primaries above bright golden stramineous, sometimes sparsely grey-speckled, and always with two divergent oblique grey stripes running inwards from the apex, the upper one entering the discoidal cell, the lower one crossing the disc to first median branch; a more or less defined black dot at the inferior angle of the cell; a marginal series of black dots; secondaries silvery white; traces of a faint grey discal line; fringe pale sulphur-yellow; thorax stramineous; abdomen cream-colour,

irrorated with grey; primaries below cream-colour, with the discoidal area grey; a dusky apical spot; secondaries shining white, with yellowish costal border; pectus white; legs and venter cream-coloured. Expanse of wings, 32—37 mm.

“Las Zorras, February and March.”—*T. E.*

27. *Mitothemma striata*, n. s.

Primaries above golden stramineous, more or less densely irrorated with grey, which sometimes forms broad longitudinal streaks in and below the cell; traces of two to three abbreviated oblique undulated parallel grey striæ from the cell to the inner margin, and beyond them two darker grey stripes from apex to inner margin, the inner one angulate-sinuous, the outer one submarginal and regularly undulated; a nearly marginal series of small black spots, followed by an extremely slender black marginal line, sometimes interrupted; secondaries shining white, irrorated with grey, crossed by a slender and sometimes black-dotted grey discal line; a slender blackish marginal line, interrupted at the extremities of the veins, and sometimes a series of blackish dots; body pale stramineous; primaries below cream-coloured, the basal three-fourths, excepting at costal border, more or less suffused with grey and bounded externally by an oblique darker line incurved towards costa; a marginal series of black dots; secondaries creamy white, shining, sparsely and minutely black-speckled; a blackish spot at the end of the cell; a discal and a marginal series of black dots; body below sordid-white. Expanse of wings, 31—35 mm.

“Las Zorras, February and March.”—*T. E.*

Judging from the figure alone the *Schœnobius terreus* of Zeller from Madagascar looks as though it might belong to this genus.

TASEOPTERYX, n. g.

Allied to *Eromene*, but readily distinguished by its tapering clearly pectinated male antennæ; the costal margin of the primaries strongly arched towards the base, and the style of coloration which somewhat reminds one of *Plusia*.

28. *Tascopteryx sericea*, n. s. (Pl. XI., fig. 3).

Primaries above whity-brown, clouded with bronzy olivaceous; with the central area occupied by a broad oblique irregularly trigonate patch, bounded above by the costal border, and on the other sides by a black-edged white stripe; this patch is greyish white towards the costa, where the veins are blackish, the remainder being dark olivaceous varied with flesh-colour, and enclosing a cream-coloured crescent with blackish inner edge at the end of the cell and a large curved blackish-edged creamy spot within its posterior angle; two confluent black spots at the base; submedian vein ash-grey; an abbreviated oblique white stripe from apex to about the centre of the disc, where it fades into the ground colour, and followed by a longer and broader dark bronzy olivaceous stripe or band spotted with black dashes, from which longitudinal pure white stripes run to the extremity of the fringe; secondaries greyish, sericeous, with faint golden reflections; external border broadly darker, with a black marginal line interrupted at the extremities of the veins; a dusky disco-cellular lunule; fringe white, traversed by a grey stripe and tipped with grey; body pale greyish or whity-brown; primaries below dark smoky grey, the fringe spotted with snow-white; costa sprinkled with white scales; secondaries silvery white, irrorated with grey, especially on the costa; a black disco-cellular spot and marginal line; a slender undulated grey discal line; body below pale shining brown. Expanse of wings, 27—29 mm.

“Las Zorras, in November.”—*T. E.*

TORTRICIDÆ.

TERAS, *Treitschke*.29. *Teras blanchardii*, n. s. (Pl. XI., fig. 6).

Somewhat the aspect of *T. proteana*, but darker; primaries pale coffee-brown, sericeous; a broad grey patch commencing in the centre of the costa, running obliquely backwards, and tapering to a mere line at basal fourth of dorsal margin, mottled with blackish, and crossed by a slightly curved blackish band, which runs obliquely outwards from the costal margin to its outer edge, bounded also just below the middle of its outer edge by

a projecting patch of pale yellowish scales ; a second and much smaller patch nearer to the dorsal margin ; a small projecting black spot at about the middle of the interno-median area and immediately below the first median branch ; a few very indistinct reticulations on the external area, and two small blackish spots towards apex ; fringe pale towards the tips ; secondaries shining dark leaden grey, with faint bronze reflections ; fringe shining coffee-brown, changing to whitish plumbageous towards anal angle, and traversed near the base by a dark brown line ; thorax clay-coloured ; head and palpi whitish ; abdomen pale shining grey, anal tuft yellowish ; primaries below dark shining grey, with bronze reflections ; costa whitish, transversely striated with black ; fringe clay-coloured, with paler edges ; secondaries silvery whitish, mottled with black ; the veins at apex and two abbreviated stripes upon the fringe golden cupreous ; body below sordid white ; legs banded with blackish. Expanse of wings, 17 mm.

Exact locality not recorded.

30. *Teras walsinghamii*, n. s. (Pl. XI., fig. 7).

Near to *T. asperana*, smaller, and with darker secondaries ; primaries above with the basal half whitish ochreous, mottled with testaceous, an oblique series of four small spots, increasing in size from the costa to the origin of the first median branch, the first two very minute and black, the last two larger and formed by projecting scales of the ground colour ; apical half dark purplish slate-colour, sprinkled with a few grey scales, with small black costal tufts, and a black subapical spot ; secondaries shining grey, with bronze reflections ; fringe whitish, brownish and traversed by a darker line near the base, and spotted with blackish at apex ; thorax whitish ochreous ; head and palpi blackish ; abdomen grey, with whitish borders ; primaries below bronze-brown, the dark area showing through the wing in certain lights, faintly speckled with whitish ; costa white, striated and spotted with black ; fringe ashy grey, whitish at the base, and traversed near its outer edge by a blackish line ; secondaries silvery white, mottled with brown, especially towards apex ; fringe whitish ; body

shining leaden grey; legs whity-brown, banded with pale grey. Expanse of wings, 16 mm.

“Valparaiso, November and December.”—*T. E.*

31. *Teras fernaldii*, n. s.

Allied to *T. abietana*, though in some respects more like *T. variegana*; much darker, the secondaries especially darker; primaries above whity-brown, very faintly tinted with pink in certain lights, mottled irregularly all over with dark red-brown and black, the most conspicuous markings being two connected black-edged red-brown oblique bands forming a very irregular and almost *H*-shaped character across the centre of the wing; upon the inner arm of this character is a pale sulphur-yellow annulus, from which a small tuft of scales of the same colour projects; immediately beyond the *H*-shaped character is a very irregular oblique purplish-grey forked band spotted with black; fringe pale brown, traversed by two darker lines; secondaries dark grey, with bronze and purplish reflections; basi-abdominal area pale; fringe whity-brown, spotted at apex with blackish, and traversed by two dark lines; body shining grey; head and palpi sordid whitish; wings below shining whitish, reticulated with grey, the costal margins spotted with black; primaries with the apical three-sevenths blackish; fringe tipped with red-brown; secondaries with three conspicuous blackish costal spots, a fourth on the fringe at apex, and two smaller spots on the outer margin; fringe as above; body below sordid whitish; legs banded with pale brown; venter with lateral series of black spots. Expanse of wings, 17 mm.

“Valdivia, in February.”—*T. E.*

ARCTOPODA, n. g.

Nearest to *Cacoecia*, which it nearly approaches in neurulation; body extending beyond the secondaries, rather slender, with scarcely perceptible anal tuft; antennæ rather long, tapering, ciliated; palpi short, broad, and hairy; legs short, thick, the tibiæ clothed with rather long hair, the spurs moderately long; anterior legs clothed with hair almost to the extremity of the tarsi; primaries broad, the costal margin nearly straight, and not much longer than the inner margin; outer margin slightly convex from the middle to the external angle; secondaries subovate, with nearly straight costal margin, slightly concave towards apex.

32. *Arctopoda maculosa*, n. s. (Pl. XI., fig. 5, ♀).

♂. Primaries above reddish chocolate; disco-cellular veins black, all the other veins regularly spotted with black; secondaries black-brown, with an apical patch, and the apical half of the fringe bright orange; remainder of fringe dark grey; thorax dark purplish brown; abdomen blackish; wings below brilliant golden orange; primaries crossed beyond the middle by a broad oblique black belt, expanding towards the outer margin; fringe broadly tipped with purplish, spotted with black; anal half of fringe of secondaries blackish; body below dark grey; legs whitish, clothed with dark grey hair; venter with whitish segmental bands. Expanse of wings, 30 mm.

♀. Larger than the male; primaries clouded with orange in the middle, and with a broad apical patch of the same colour, upon which the black spots are very conspicuous; secondaries with a sprinkling of orange scales within and below the cell, and the apical patch extending as a tapering border round the outer margin; primaries below with the black belt reduced to a rather narrow band; secondaries with the basal area dulled and bounded externally by a somewhat diffused angular dusky band indicating the dark area of the upper surface; body below bronze-brown; legs partly whitish. Expanse of wings, 34 mm.

“Las Zorras, in December.”—*T. E.*

This handsome species reminds one vaguely of *Cacoccia podana*, although altogether more brilliantly coloured; in the form and opaque coloration of the wings it agrees better with *Ptycholoma*.

ÆNECTRA, *Guenée*.

33. *Ænectra approximata*, n. s.

Primaries above golden testaceous, reticulated with grey, and crossed by double-arched series of small black spots; an oblique dark-edged greyish stripe running from the costa before the middle to below the first median branch, and almost joined before its extremity by a reversed stripe of the same character running obliquely upwards from a parallel point on the inner margin; fringe brown externally; secondaries sericeous-

white, reticulated with grey; thorax ochraceous; abdomen silvery grey, with ochraceous anal tuft; primaries below pale golden, with the markings less defined than above; secondaries as above; body pale ochraceous. Expanse of wings, 24 mm.

“Valparaiso, in January. The larva feeds within the stems of its food-plant.”—*T. E.*

34. *Ænectra fulvaria*? (Pl. XI., fig. 4).

Tortrix fulvaria, Blanchard, in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' vii., p. 99, n. 1 (1852).

“Valparaiso, in January.”—*T. E.*

Standing in the collection with the preceding species, from which, however, it differs in its occasionally greater size, its longer palpi, deeper coloration, and in the pattern of the primaries; these wings are of a sericeous tawny testaceous colour, reticulated throughout with grey, a line of which colour crosses the wings obliquely near the base; there is a diffused dusky spot at the end of the cell, and a greyish subapical costal cuneiform patch; the secondaries are cream-coloured, reticulated with grey, and tinted with testaceous towards apex. Blanchard's specimens appear to have been small, if they really belonged to the species before me (as the coloration leads me to believe that they did).

Var. *dives*.

Size and coloration of primaries recalling *Pædisca grandiflavana*, Wlsm.; these wings are sericeous golden stramineous, indistinctly reticulated with grey, some of the lines with a few blackish scales upon them; base of costal margin grey, spotted with blackish; a dark grey spot sometimes quadrate and in outline just beyond the middle of the costa, from which an indistinct brownish discoloration crosses the wing to the dorsal margin; a dark grey or pale brownish spot at the end of the cell; a more or less distinct subapical costal grey-edged patch; base of fringe grey; secondaries silvery white, more or less sordid and reticulated with grey; body pale stramineous; under surface pale shining stramineous; the secondaries paler than the primaries, which are more or less clouded with grey in the centre; all the wings reticulated with grey; anterior and middle legs banded with grey. Expanse of wings, 32—33 mm.

SCIAPHILA, *Treitschke*.35. *Sciaphila leonina*, n. s.

Allied to *S. gouana*, but larger, and with the coloration of *Affia bipunctella* of N. America; primaries above golden stramineous, shining; sprinkled sparsely, and particularly upon the veins, with black scales; a black dot at the inferior angle of the cell; secondaries sericeous-grey, darker and cupreous towards apex in the male; fringe white, traversed near the base by a more or less defined grey line; head and thorax stramineous, abdomen pearly white; primaries of male below blackish, with cream-coloured borders; of female creamy, slightly greyish in the middle; costa slightly testaceous; secondaries shining white; costal area slightly stramineous; body below pearly whitish; legs greyish. Expanse of wings—male 30 mm., female 33 mm.

“Valparaiso, in November.”—*T. E.*

DICHELIA, *Guenée*.36. *Dichelia exusta*, n. s.

Aspect of *D. rubicundana*, but much larger; primaries above dark laky red-brown, varying to deep reddish gravel-colour, with golden or pink gloss; striated and spotted with black, and crossed by four equidistant ill-defined oblique darker bands, the first and last very indistinct; secondaries sericeous-white, more or less mottled with dark grey; head and thorax purplish brown; abdomen silvery white, with slightly yellowish anal tuft; primaries below dark grey-brown, the costa and external area washed with reddish cupreous or pale golden, and reticulated with blackish; secondaries sericeous-white, more or less mottled with blackish; body below golden or silvery whitish. Expanse of wings, 23—24 mm.

Valparaiso.

This species bears a strong resemblance to Zeller's figure of his *Sciaphila radicana*; the base of primaries is sometimes slaty grey.

TORTRIX, *Linnaeus*.37. *Tortrix chrysopteris*, n. s.

General aspect of a large *T. icterana*; primaries shining golden stramineous, with faint indications of a few reddish reticulations; a large triangular slightly

whiter patch, edged and reticulated with red-brown below the middle of the dorsal margin; secondaries pale cupreous-brown, greyish towards the abdominal margin, and with whitish fringe; body golden stramineous; primaries below redder than above, and indistinctly reticulated with reddish throughout; secondaries cream-colour, indistinctly reticulated with golden orange towards costa, and with greyish towards the abdominal margin; body pale stramineous; legs reddish. Expanse of wings, 28 mm.

No exact locality recorded; probably Valparaiso.

MELANEULIA, n. g.

Nearest to *Eulia* (*E. ministrana*) in form and general structure, but the antennæ distinctly ciliated on both sides throughout, the abdomen more slender; primaries with the costa distinctly more convex towards the base; the apex slightly more produced, thus rendering the outer margin more oblique; secondaries with the outer margin straight below apex, but not at all concave; disco-cellulars regularly oblique.

38. *Melaneulia hecate*, n. s.

Smoky black; primaries above changing in certain lights to purplish; a reddish cupreous curved marking at the end of the cell; a few scales of the same colour on the lower half of the dorsal margin, and a few more on the fringe towards apex; head reddish; under surface smoky black, without markings; body below dull whitish. Expanse of wings, 17 mm.

“Valdivia, in February.”—*T. E.*

This singular little species unfortunately is only represented by one example, which has suffered somewhat in its capture, the thorax and base of primaries being a good deal rubbed and the palpi destroyed; enough, however, remains to characterise it.

PHTHEOCHROA, *Stephens.*

The single species in the collection has more than usually small palpi, formed as in *P. rugosana*, but rather rubbed in the type specimen; the style of coloration is more like that of *Pygolopha*.

39. *Phtheochroa inexacta*, n. s.

Primaries above white, mottled with grey; a large black-dotted grey U-shaped spot (filled in) at the basal fourth of costa, and a broad irregularly angulated grey band striated with darker lines and dotted with black and reddish just before the middle; this is followed by a band of the ground colour, white speckled with red-brown, and marked in the middle with two oblique divergent black dashes; a large dark grey-brown crescent-shaped patch, spotted with black at its upper extremity, fills in the external angle, and almost confluent with this is an oblique black-flecked subapical band of the same colour; a squamose black marginal line; fringe spotted with brown; secondaries sericeous whity-brown, with faintly indicated darker reticulations and marginal line; thorax whitish, black-spotted; abdomen sericeous whity-brown; primaries below shining greyish brown, costa mottled with white; a blackish marginal line and two on the fringe; secondaries white, flecked with dark brown; pectus silvery white; venter and legs dull white. Expanse of wings, 16 mm.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

SERICORIS, *Treitschke*.40. *Sericoris wilkinsonii*, n. s.

Form of *S. umbrosana*; primaries above with the basi-dorsal half sericeous grey-brown, crossed by partly black-edged darker bands; the upper oblique edge of this area is deeply bisinuated; externo-costal half white, slightly sericeous, almost obliterated on the external area by transverse ash-grey stripes flecked with black and cupreous-brown; costal margin and fringe spotted with dark grey; secondaries silvery grey; fringe white, traversed near the base by a slender grey line; thorax white, black-spotted; abdomen silvery grey; primaries below dark grey; costa mottled with white; secondaries silvery white, dotted or spotted with dark grey; body below silvery whitish. Expanse of wings, 18 mm.

“Valparaiso, November and December.”—*T. E.*

The three following species, notwithstanding their longer palpi, manifestly belong to the same genus:—

41. *Sericoris cauquenensis*, n. s.

Allied to *S. urticana*; primaries silvery greyish white, indistinctly striated with grey; base greyish, bounded externally by an irregular oblique abbreviated dark brown band, blackish and white-edged along its outer border; a second similar but bronze-brown white-margined band just before the apical third; a subapical triangular bronze-brown costal spot, and a partly black-edged cuneiform spot or streak of the same colour along the centre of the outer margin; fringe pinky brown, traversed by two blackish lines; secondaries silvery whitish, striated with pale grey, a grey marginal line and two blackish lines on the fringe; body above grey; primaries below dark shining grey; costal border spotted with blackish and white; a slender white line at the base of the fringe; secondaries sericeous-white, striated with grey-brown; apical area and fringe pale golden brown, the latter with blackish lines as above; body below pearly white. Expanse of wings, 18 mm.

"Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes."—*T. E.*

42. *Sericoris erebina*, n. s.

Certainly allied to the preceding species; but the primaries sericeous dove-grey, crossed by about nine equidistant undulated golden lines, only visible with a lens; secondaries shining greyish brown, with indistinct slightly darker striations; fringe silvery greyish, with a basal white line; body above grey; primaries below sericeous greyish brown; edge of costal margin white dotted with brown; fringe with a basal white line; secondaries shining white, striated with grey; costa and apical area slightly brownish; body below pearly white. Expanse of wings, 19 mm.

"Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes."—*T. E.*

43. *Sericoris eurydice*, n. s.

Aspect of *S. urticana*; primaries above pale sericeous greyish brown, mottled with flesh-colour; finely striated with grey lines, dotted here and there with black; basal fourth dark brown, with angular black outer edge; a slightly irregular black-edged dark brown oblique band just beyond the middle, and a subapical costal dark brown spot; an indistinct marginal series of grey spots;

fringe shining stramineous, traversed by a grey line; secondaries whitish-brown, rather densely mottled with grey; fringe traversed near the base by a broad stripe of dark grey; body greyish brown; primaries below sericeous grey-brown, with faint indications of the darker markings of the upper surface; costa whitish, spotted with black; fringe shining stramineous, traversed by a well-defined grey stripe; secondaries slightly whiter than above; body below sericeous-whitish. Expanse of wings, 16 mm.

Probably Valparaiso.

CHOREUTIDÆ.

CHOREUTIS, *Hübner*.

44. *Choreutis bjerlkandrella*.

Tinea bjerlkandrella, Thunberg, Diss. Ent. (Ins. Suec.) i., p. 24 (1784).

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

The three specimens before me all differ in size and in coloration; the two larger ones scarcely showing the white stripe usually found on the secondaries, the larger of these two also wanting all the orange markings on the primaries, in which respect it agrees with an example in the Museum from Espirito Sancto; the smallest of the three agrees in all respects with the dwarfed form named by Duponchel *C. pretiosana*, which, according to Staudinger and Wocke, is identical with Zeller's *C. australis*.

ATYCHIIDÆ.

ATYCHIA, *Latreille*.

45. *Atychia triphænoides*, n. s.

Primaries above blackish piceous; fringe shining yellow-golden, blackish at base; secondaries golden orange, sericeous, borders blackish piceous; fringe shining yellow-golden, blackish at base; body blackish; thorax clothed with grey hairs; abdomen wanting; primaries below with a median streak from the base, turning upwards across the extremity of the cell, yellow-golden; remainder of the wing purplish piceous, the outer half of the fringe paler and more brassy than above; secondaries slightly paler than above, otherwise

similar; pectus and legs dark purplish piceous. Expanse of wings, 23 mm.

“From Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

I believe this to be the most beautiful species hitherto described.

TINEIDÆ.

NEMOPHORA, *Hübner.*

46. *Nemophora fasciolata*, n. s.

Creamy white, shining, with faint golden reflections; primaries sordid at base and along the apical and external margins; an abbreviated subangulated oblique brown band at basal sixth, and a second straight band from the median vein to just beyond the middle of the dorsal margin; a small dark brown spot at the inferior angle of the cell; body whity-brown; legs pearl-white; wings below bronzy brownish, with opaline reflections; fringe white; body below white. Expanse of wings, 22 mm.

“Valdivia, Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

Most nearly allied to *N. swammerdamella*.

HYPONOMEUTIDÆ.

TÆCORHYCHIA, n. g.

Form of wings much as in *Tinea* (*T. arcuatella*); primaries with slightly arched costa; apex acute; outer margin very oblique; fringe long; dorsal margin nearly straight, slightly convex at the base; secondaries elliptical, with nearly straight costal margin; apex rather acute; fringe long, especially at anal angle; cells of all the wings long; head about half the width of thorax, with smooth convex crest; palpi moderately long, extending for two-fifths of their length in front of the head, acuminate, slightly ascending, straight, tapering; the second joint coarsely scaled, but not fringed, about twice the length of the third; antennæ long, tapering, with well-developed coarse appressed silky pectinations in front to the commencement of their terminal fourth, where they taper off, and are replaced by imperfect serrations; body tolerably long, extending for nearly half its length beyond the secondaries; thorax short, rounded; abdomen slender, keeled, with small contracted anal tuft; legs rather long and slender; the hind tibiæ clothed with long hair.

47. *Tæcorhychia cinerea*, n. s.

Shining ash-gray; primaries with the costa black-spotted beyond the middle; an oblique black spot at the end of the cell and an oblique series of minute black dashes beyond it across the disc; a slender blackish marginal line; fringe cream-coloured; secondaries paler, especially towards the abdominal margin; a marginal series of dusky dots; fringe cream-coloured; wings below shining grey, with cream-coloured fringes; pectus and front legs grey; middle legs greyish white; venter and posterior legs cream-coloured. Expanse of wings, 22 mm.

“Valparaiso, in houses.”—*T. E.*

PLUTELLIDÆ.

PLUTELLA, *Schranck.*

48. *Plutella xylostella*.

Tinea xylostella, Linnæus, Syst. Nat., x., p. 538.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

GELECHIIDÆ.

ORTHOTELIA, *Stephens.*

49. *Orthotelia inereta*, n. s.

Decidedly larger than *O. sparganiella*, and with longer and more acuminate palpi; primaries above coffee-brown, shining, with a feeble lilac gloss; costal margin dull red; external border dusky; fringe traversed by two black stripes and tipped with pink, which gives place to snow-white at external angle; discoidal spots indicated in dark brown; a slightly curved transverse discal series of white-dotted dark brown dashes; secondaries shining grey; costa and fringe whitish, the latter traversed by two indistinct grey stripes; a yellowish line along the outer margin; head and thorax red-brown; abdomen greyish; under surface shining whitish, irrorated with dark grey; primaries with the costal margin and external area testaceous, and a broad elbowed band immediately within these (passing through the cell and across the disc) blackish; secondaries with pale testaceous costal area and external margin; anterior and middle pairs of legs brownish. Expanse of wings, 30 mm.

“Corral, Valdivia, in February.”—*T. E.*

DEPRESSARIA, *Haworth.*50. *Depressaria edmondsii*, n. s.

Wings above shining grey, darker towards the external area; primaries tinted with pink, the base black-brown, with purplish reflections; a very irregular transverse brown band just before the middle; costal border, from the commencement of this band to apex, spotted with blackish; an arched dusky submarginal band; a marginal series of black dots; fringe traversed by two dusky lines; secondaries somewhat silvery, with a slender blackish marginal line; fringe traversed near its base by a grey line; head and thorax purplish brown; abdomen grey; primaries below leaden grey; a costal black-spotted cream-coloured stripe curving round at apex and fading into a whitish marginal border; fringe rather more silvery than the body of the wing; secondaries shining white, with the costal area grey-speckled; a blackish interrupted marginal line; body below shining whity-brown; anterior and middle legs banded above with dark brown. Expanse of wings, 19 mm.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

HELIOSTIBES, *Zeller.*51. *Helioestibes mathewi*.

Helioestibes mathewi, Zeller, Verhandl. zool.-botan. Gesellsch. Wien., xxiv., p. 435, n. 1, pl. xii., fig. 4 (1874).

Valparaiso.

Only one example was obtained by Mr. Edmonds.

GELECHIA, *Zeller.*52. *Gelechia invenustella*?

Gelechia invenustella, Berg, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc., 1875, p. 240.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

The single specimen which I think may possibly be referable to this species is worn and somewhat broken; it is allied to *G. humeralis* of Europe.

53. *Gelechia aterrimella*?

Gelechia aterrimella, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het., xxix., p. 590, n. 225 (1864).

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

Only one example having been obtained, which was unavoidably ruined in the attempt to relax and set it, I am unable to be certain of its identification.

54. *Gelechia ocelligera*, n. s.

Allied to *G. infernalis* of Europe; primaries dark chocolate-brown; external border greyish white, with a submarginal grey band extending from the inner margin to near the apex, where there is a rounded black spot; fringe whitish, with a dark grey basal stripe; secondaries shining leaden grey; fringe creamy white, traversed by two greyish undulated stripes; thorax sericeous chocolate-brown; abdomen leaden grey; primaries below shining bronze-brown, the veins beyond the middle and the costa towards apex streaked with white; fringe cream-coloured, traversed by a grey band, which is followed by a dark brown line; secondaries silvery white, tinted with bronze at apex, where there is also an abbreviated blackish line upon the fringe; body below pale bronze-brown, coxæ opaline. Expanse of wings, 16 mm.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

TOPEUTIS, *Hübner*.55. *Topeutis venosa*, n. s.

Form of *Pleurota bicostella*, but with the structure of *Topeutis*; primaries above dark grey, the veins white; fringe greyish white, traversed towards apex by pure white lines; secondaries silvery white, fringe cream-coloured; head and thorax greyish white; abdomen sericeous creamy white; primaries below and pectus grey; secondaries as above; venter silvery white. Expanse of wings, 29 mm.

“Valparaiso.”—*T. E.*

HYPERCALLIA, *Stephens.*

56. *Hypercallia fenestella.*

Cryptolechia fenestella, Zeller, Verhandl. zool.-botan. Gesellsch. Wien, xxiv., p. 439, n. 4; pl. xii., fig. 9 (1874).

Machimia fenestella, Zeller, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross., xiii., p. 259, n. 11 (1877).

Valparaiso.

Only one example (without abdomen) stands in Mr. Edmonds' collection.

ÆCOPHORA, *Zeller.*

This genus contains several distinct groups which ought to be separated generically; the Chilian species now to be described agrees most nearly in structure with *Æ. sulphurella*.

57. *Æcophora minnetta*, n. s.

Sericeous silvery white; primaries with a few widely-scattered black scales; base of costal border black; an irregular black costal patch, as in *Cryptolechia roseo-costella*, Wlsm. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, pl. xii., fig. 26), a dusky subapical costal spot; fringe of all the wings and of the posterior tibiæ cream-coloured; primaries below sericeous greyish-brown; secondaries shining white, with brown costa; palpi with the basal two-thirds of the second joint and the tip of the third joint black externally; body and front legs below sericeous-brown; posterior legs pearly white, the tarsi banded above with black. Expanse of wings, 17 mm.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

HYPERSKELES, n. g.

Allied to *Æcophora*, aspect of *Dasycera*; secondaries broader than in either genus; the primaries rounded at apex, but with the external angle well defined and consequently with short fringe; antennæ filiform; palpi slender, porrect, long and widely separated; legs long and thick, but not fringed.

58. *Hyperskeles choreutidea*, n. s.

♀. Black-brown; primaries with a nearly central abbreviated white costal dash, tapering to a point as it reaches the median vein, and tinted with gold upon the costal margin; a spot of golden ochreous within the cell on each side of the white dash; a subapical silvery white lunule, followed by a golden ochreous apical border, the commencement of which upon the costa is indicated by a paler golden spot; two patches of greyish scales on the disc; fringe tipped with whitish; secondaries crossed at basal third by an oblique sordid white band; an abbreviated white central band from the costa to the median vein; a diffused patch of greyish scales on the disc; fringe tipped with whitish grey, white at apex; abdomen crossed by slender greyish lines; anal segment pearl-white; wings below as above, but the markings more developed; primaries with a broad ochreous subcostal band from the base to the first discoidal spot, with which it unites; a distinct white spot on the disc beyond the end of the cell; internal border ash-grey; secondaries with a broad ochreous costal band and a transverse dash of the same colour between the two white bands; a white subapical spot; body below pearly white, the legs pale brownish grey above; tarsi with white annulations. Expanse of wings, 14 mm.

“Valdivia, from Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

CALLISTENOMA, n. g.

Allied to *Stenoma*, but at once distinguished by its palpi, the second joint being broad, compressed, and fringed below (not above, as in the undoubtedly allied genus *Anchinia*). See Pl. XI., fig. 8a.

59. *Callistenoma ustimacula*.

Cryptolechia ustimacula, Zeller, Verhandl. zool.-botan. Gesellsch. Wien, xxiv., p. 440, n. 5; pl. xii., fig. 10 (1874).

Machimia ustimacula, Zeller, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross., xiii., p. 259, n. 23 (1877).

“Valparaiso, in November.”—*T. E.*

Var. *zelleri*. (Pl. XI., fig. 8).

Differs from the typical form in having a rounded grey spot upon the disc of the primaries below the cuneiform costal patch, to which it is united by a pale yellowish nebula; also an arched externo-discal series of dark grey spots, the uppermost of the series partly yellow and joining the inferior angle of the cuneiform patch; secondaries shining bronze-brown instead of white. Expanse of wings, 26 mm.

“Valparaiso, in November.”—*T. E.*

MACHIMIA, *Clemens*.

60. *Machimia desertorum* ?

Depressaria desertorum, Berg, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc., 1875, p. 239, n. 52.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

Whether this is or is not the true *D. desertorum* I have no means of deciding; it somewhat resembles the *Depressaria costosa* of Europe.

CRYPTOLECHIA, *Zeller*.

61. *Cryptolechia fasciatipedella*.

Cryptolechia fasciatipedella, Zeller, Verhandl. zool.-botan. Gesellsch. Wien, xxiv., p. 437, n. 2; pl. xii., fig. 7 (1874).

Machimia fasciatipedella, Zeller, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross., xiii., p. 259, n. 9 (1877).

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

This species varies considerably in depth of colour, the primaries being in some examples reddish ochreous, and in others rust-red, sprinkled with grey scales.

62. *Cryptolechia ochracea*.

Cryptolechia ochracea, Zeller, Verhandl. zool.-botan. Gesellsch. Wien, xxiv., p. 436, n. 1; pl. xii., fig. 6 (1874).

Machimia ochracea, Zeller, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross., xiii., p. 259, n. 8 (1877).

“Valparaiso, in December.”—*T. E.*

Very near to the preceding species, but the primaries chrome-yellow, with dark fringe and a more or less defined angular series of brown discal dots; discoidal spots the same; interno-basal area broadly irrorated with red; secondaries white or flesh-coloured.

63. *Cryptolechia luridella*.

Cryptolechia luridella, Zeller, Verhandl. zool.-botan. Gesellsch. Wien, xxiv., p. 438, n. 3; pl. xii., fig. 8 (1874).

Machimia luridella, Zeller, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross., xiii., p. 259, n. 19 (1877).

Valparaiso.

Only one example of this species was obtained.

64. *Cryptolechia phœnissa*, n. s. (Pl. XI., figs. 12, 12a).

Wings sericeous carmine-red; primaries above with a small triangular golden spot at outer third of dorsal margin; fringe at apex tipped with bright ochreous; thorax purplish brown; antennæ carmine; palpi whitish; abdomen dark brown; wings below of a clearer carmine-red than above; base of secondaries and pectus bronze-brown; legs and venter whity-brown. Expanse of wings, 16 mm.

“Corral, in February.”—*T. E.*

PACHYPHŒNIX, n. g.

Allied to *Tortricopsis*, but with broader wings and more slender body; primaries with the second subcostal forked instead of the fourth; cell of secondaries broader, the veins arranged in the same way, but the fold within the cell forked beyond the middle; head narrower than in *Tortricopsis*; the palpi with less prominent fringe to the second joint, not more than half the width of that in *T. rosabella*.

65. *Pachyphœnix sanguinea*, n. s. (Pl. XI., figs. 13, 13a).

Primaries above sericeous laky brown, slightly lilacine towards outer margin; an oblique greyish stripe from the apex to the end of the cell; secondaries sericeous carmine-red; body above dark brown; wings below carmine-

red; pectus brownish white; anterior legs dark brown, middle legs purplish; hind legs pale golden yellowish, banded with rose-red; venter golden yellow. Expanse of wings, 24 mm.

“Corral, in March.”—*T. E.*

PALĒPHATUS, n. g.

Almost exactly the form of “*Machimia uncinella*” of Zeller, but the primaries slightly more falcate, with the external angle a little more prominent; secondaries with the discoidal cell long and narrow; the costal and subcostal veins widely separated to admit a large basal oblong glandular swelling upon the under surface and a corresponding pencil of hairs (somewhat as in *Trichostibas*, Zeller) on the upper surface; the subcostal branches and the radial vein are thus crowded together, and the wing is longitudinally folded immediately below the subcostal; the median vein emits its first branch before the middle, and therefore at a considerable distance from the second; the second and third are quite distinct; the body is comparatively short for the group, barely exceeding the secondaries; the head broad, coarsely scaled, the antennæ thick, rather short, tapering, cylindrical, but slightly flattened in front, which causes them to curl inwards when dry; palpi thick, moderately long, widely separated; the second joint slightly deflexed, about as long as the head; third joint rather more than half the length of the second, slightly ascending.

66. *Palæphatus falsus*, n. s. (Pl. XI., fig. 11).

Aspect and style of coloration of *Cerostoma*, though wholly different in structure; primaries above shining golden stramineous, transversely striated with little brown dashes; costa spotted with brown, and beyond the middle with white; fringe traversed by an imperfect brown stripe, and spotted externally with white; an abbreviated oblique brown stripe before the middle of the wing, and a reversed oblique brown dash towards apex; secondaries shining leaden grey, paler towards the base; fringe broadly tipped with white; body cream-coloured; primaries below golden brown; secondaries bronzy grey, borders and fringes as above; body below cream-

coloured; palpi and venter dotted with blackish scales. Expanse of wings, 24 mm.

“From Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

Without the lens this insect bears a remarkable resemblance to *Cerostoma*; the outline of the wings, including the fringes, being the same; but whereas this form is produced by the fringe in *Cerostoma*, in the present genus it is the result of a sinuous outer margin.

PISINIDEA, n. g.

Form of *Cryptolechia*, excepting that the apex of the primaries is a little more produced, and the outer margin consequently more oblique; all the veins of the primaries separate, not forking, but the fifth subcostal branch and the upper radial closely approximated; neuration of secondaries very similar to that of *Tortricopsis*; body moderately long and stout; head tufted in the middle in front; antennæ a little more compressed than in the preceding genus; palpi long, porrect, divergent, widely separated, not curving upwards at the extremity, extending for a considerable distance in front of the head; the second joint thickened with coarse scales above nearly as in *Anchinia*, but the third joint comparatively longer than in that genus; legs rather long and slender.

67. *Pisinidea viridis*, n. s. (Pl. XI., fig. 10).

Primaries above pea-green; with a rounded ferruginous spot at the end of the cell; secondaries sericeous whity-brown; body whity-brown; under surface rusty reddish; primaries with the borders towards apex yellowish. Expanse of wings, 27 mm.

“Chiloë?, from Reed’s collection.”—*T. E.*

AGRIOCOMA, Zeller.

68. *Agriocoma mimulina*, n. s. (Pl. XI., fig. 9).

Apparently somewhat similar to Zeller’s *Conchylis delicatulana*; primaries above bright sulphur-yellow; a stripe along the base of the costal nervure reddish, spotted with blackish, and joining at basal third the commencement of a broad triangular reddish patch with blackish edges, which extends nearly to apex, and is spotted on

costal margin and at its inferior angle with white; an externo-discal series of minute blackish dots, sometimes obsolete; secondaries sericeous snow-white; thorax above reddish, abdomen white; wings below snow-white; primaries with the basi-subcostal stripe and triangular patch indicated in leaden grey; palpi and under surface of anterior legs reddish. Expanse of wings, 17—19 mm.

“Valparaiso, November and December.”—*T. E.*

A variety occurs in which the reddish markings above are strongly suffused with slaty grey.

LINDERA, *Blanchard.*

69. *Lindera tessellatella.*

Lindera tessellatella, Blanchard, in Gay's 'Fauna Chilena,' vii., p. 106, n. 1 (1852); Berg, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc., xlix., p. 236, n. 18 (1875).

Safra bogotatella, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het., xxix., p. 785, n. 1 (1864).

Setomorpha bogotatella, Zeller, Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross., xiii., p. 205, n. 1 (1877).

Chrestotes bogotatella, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 7, p. 401 (1881).

No exact locality recorded.

ITHUTOMUS, n. g.

Form and style of marking of *Psecadia*; wings long and rather narrow; primaries with the costal margin slightly convex, the outer margin oblique, but rather less so than in *Psecadia*, inner margin nearly straight; discoidal cell long, extending almost to the second third of the wing; all the veins separate at their origins; costal vein extending to about the middle of the margin; subcostal four-branched; the last subcostal, three radials, and the third median branch emitted, at about equal distances, from the end of the cell; the second median close to the third; secondaries elongate-ovate; costal and subcostal veins nearly parallel, the latter simple, not forked; radial forked, emitted from a short footstalk; disco-cellulars very oblique; second and third median branches emitted close together and widely separated from the first branch; abdominal margin very convex;

body robust; head crested; antennæ thick at the base (broken off short in the type); palpi rather thick, acuminate, extending some distance in front of the head, curving upwards, well separated, the second and third joints of nearly equal length; legs rather thick and long, the spurs of the posterior tibiæ long and thick.

70. *Ithutomus formosus*, n. s.

Somewhat resembles Zeller's *Pædisca chlorotica*; primaries above emerald-green, with a longitudinal irregular black streak commencing at the base of the costa, whence it runs obliquely to just below the submedian vein, thence emitting a narrow streak along the median vein to about its middle, where it again expands and throws off a transverse spur to the dorsal margin and terminates in a furca, partly enclosing a red-brown spot, close to the end of the cell; costa and dorsal margin black-spotted; outer half of costal margin cream-coloured; a large black apical patch, united to a cupreous-brown patch near the external angle, the two together forming an imperfect external border; secondaries whity-brown, slightly more golden towards apex; fringe white; head and thorax green, spotted with black; abdomen pale brown; primaries below flesh-tinted, slightly green on the basal two-thirds, and with the discoidal area blackish; a few scattered minute grey spots; fringe spotted with blackish; secondaries flesh-tinted, greyish towards the costal and cream-tinted towards the abdominal border; body pale brown; palpi green, black at base; anterior and middle legs blackish, the tibiæ with a green band; tarsi white, banded with blackish; hind legs pale brown. Expanse of wings, 29 mm.

"Valdivia, from Reed's collection."—*T. E.*

Seems most nearly allied to Walker's genus *Tamarra*, but differs in neuration and in its style of coloration.

ARGYRESTHIIDÆ.

ARGYRESTHIA, *Hübner*.

71. *Argyresthia conspersa*, n. s.

Primaries above shining golden; a tapering costal stripe, a similar dorsal stripe, and three oblique sub-parallel stripes across the external half, shining snow-white, dotted here and there with black; three oblique

white spots on the costa towards apex; fringe golden at apex, otherwise whitish with a faint golden tint; secondaries silvery white, the fringe slightly golden; head and thorax snow-white, a golden spot on each shoulder; abdomen pale shining brown; primaries below pale golden brown; secondaries silvery white, with a tapering basi-costal golden-brown patch; fringe and body below white, tinted with golden. Expanse of wings, 11 mm.

“Mountains of the hacienda of Cauquenes.”—*T. E.*

SUPPLEMENTARY SPECIES.

XYLINIDÆ.

ARGYRITIS, *Hübner*.

Argyritis pura, n. s.

Allied to *A. argentina*; primaries above golden brown, with a broad tapering subcostal metallic silver band from base to apex, widest towards the end of the cell, slightly arched; a narrow abbreviated silver line near the inner margin, and another close to the outer margin; fringe pearly white; secondaries semitransparent pearly white, with a bronze-brown external border, tapering towards the anal angle; fringe white; head and thorax chalky white, sordid; two contiguous bare brown spots just behind the head; abdomen pearly grey; primaries below greyish brown, with white submarginal stripe and fringe; secondaries pearly white; body white; legs brownish. Expanse of wings, 29 mm.

Chili.

Received, with one or two other species, from Mr. Edmonds subsequent to the completion of my papers upon the groups to which they were referable; it comes nearest to *A. argyrina* of Guenée from Monte Video, but the latter species differs from it in having a broad internal band on the primaries, “une large bande au bord interne, d’un blanc d’argent brillant,” whereas in *A. pura* there is only a slender abbreviated line.

PHALÆNOIDÆ.

ARCHIEARIS, *Hübner*.*Archiearis pusilla*, n. s.

Primaries above dark grey, crossed by three or four irregular black lines; a longitudinal orange streak, tapering from its outer extremity below the median vein, interrupted by the marginal border and outer discal line; fringe with a pale brown basal line; secondaries bright orange; base longitudinally streaked with black; a rounded spot at the end of the cell, an angular discal stripe, and the outer margin, which is connected below the middle with the angular stripe, black; body black; primaries below orange-ochreous, with greyish internal border; a spot at the end of the cell, and a sinuous discal line, black; apex and outer margin dark brown; a small white subapical costal spot; secondaries paler than above (pale buff excepting in the middle) with black markings as above; body below grey. Expanse of wings, 24 mm.

“Valparaiso, throughout the summer.”—*T. E.*

ENNOMIDÆ.

EUGONIA, *Hübner*.*Eugonia undilineata*, n. s.

Cream-coloured; primaries with the basal four-fifths and the external border densely striated with ochreous; two brownish olivaceous stripes, the first Σ -shaped across the basal third, the second limiting the striated area near the external third, and widely undulated; a black dot at the end of the cell; secondaries with ochraceous-speckled external border and testaceous fringe; a minute black dot at the end of the cell; thorax ochreous; head and abdomen pale creamy buff; under surface cream-coloured, sprinkled, especially on the costal areas and external borders, with ochraceous scales; a few widely scattered minute black scales; fringes ochreous; a black spot at the end of each cell, and beyond it a wavy ochraceous discal stripe; pectus ochreous; anterior legs above brown, banded with white; the tarsi white, banded with pale brown; other legs whity-brown. Expanse of wings, 39 mm.

Chili.

A species of the family *Hepialidæ* has been described by Berg in the 'Anales de la Sociedad Científica Argentina' for 1882 (April to June), p. 30, n. 31, under the name of *Æpytus dimidiatus*, from Chili; it appears to be a large and fresh male of my *Dalaca hemileuca*, of which it will in that case be a synonym.

Five other Geometers must be also added to Mr. Edmonds' captures:—

An apparently new genus of *Macariidæ*, which at present I hesitate to name owing to its imperfect condition; it is a pretty silvery-white species, the primaries crossed by an ill-defined angulated darker band, black-edged towards costa, and enclosing two orange spots. It was obtained from Reed's collection, and was probably captured in Valdivia.

The second species is an *Ypsipetes*, very aberrant in colouring, and which, therefore, puzzled me greatly.

Ypsipetes chiloënsis, n. s.

Primaries above sandy yellow, sparsely speckled with black, and traversed by two series of black spots indicating the limits of the ordinary central belt; a third series upon the outer margin; an oblique blackish dash just above the middle of the external area; fringe spotted with blackish; secondaries much whiter than the primaries, but still of a pale sandy yellow tint irrorated with grey; an oblique grey dash across the abdominal area beyond the middle; a marginal series of depressed blackish spots; body coloured in accordance with the wings, the thorax being darker than the abdomen; primaries below washed with smoky grey, excepting at the borders, which are black-speckled; only the outer series of black spots visible; an additional black spot at the end of the cell; secondaries cream-coloured, irrorated with brown; a small blackish disco-cellular spot and a zigzag discal line; body below cream-coloured; legs irrorated with greyish. Expanse of wings, 35 mm.

"Chiloë, from Reed's collection."—*T. E.*

There are also two very worn specimens from the Cauquenes of what probably represent a new species of *Selidosema*: they are not good enough to describe. With the latter I found associated four examples of what I

believe to be Blanchard's *Tephrosia undularia* (also in very bad condition); if I am right in my supposition, the species must be referred to the genus *Eubolia*.

Lastly, a species of *Psaliodes* appears to have been overlooked; it is a very distinct form, and is represented by three male examples in Mr. Edmonds' collection.

Psaliodes mathewi, n. s.

Pale smoky brown, with a faint pink gloss; base darker, with angular outer edge, two parallel subbasal dark brown lines, followed by a blackish-edged narrow dark band forming the inner limit of the central belt; a short distance beyond this is a second somewhat similar band forming the outer limit of the central belt, and between the two is a conspicuous small black disco-cellular spot; disc reddish towards the centre, crossed by three irregularly undulated parallel dark brown lines, and interrupted upon the external area by a large, almost wedge-shaped, greyish white patch, with sinuated inner edge, extending from near apex to the first median branch; fringe flesh-tinted, traversed by two grey stripes, the inner one interrupted by a series of black spots; secondaries crossed beyond the middle by three irregularly arched parallel grey stripes; fringe crossed by a grey stripe; thorax greyish; collar varied with dark brown; abdomen pale brown; under surface shining greyish brown, with cupreous reflections; wings crossed by a pale discal band, margined and intersected by three undulated dark grey lines; a very slender interrupted black marginal line; fringe in certain lights showing the stripes of the upper surface. Expanse of wings, 22 mm.

“Valparaiso, in March.”—*T. E.*

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

- FIG. 1. *Phycopterus flavellus*, Blanch., p. 54.
2. *P. signariellus*, Blanch., p. 54.
3. *Taseopteryx sericea*, Butl., p. 64.
4. *Cnecetra fulvaria*, Blanch., p. 68.
5. *Arctopoda maculosa*, ♀, Butl., p. 67.
6. *Teras blanchardii*, Butl., p. 64.
7. *T. walsinghamii*, Butl., p. 65.
8. *Callistenoma zelleri*, Butl., p. 80.
8a. Palpus of the same.
9. *Agriocoma mimulina*, Butl., p. 83.
9a. Palpus of the same.
10. *Pisinidea viridis*, Butl., p. 83.
11. *Palæphatus falsus*, Butl., p. 82.
12. *Cryptolechia phænissa*, Butl., p. 81.
12a. Palpus of the same.
13. *Pachyphænix sanguinea*, Butl., p. 81.
13a. Palpus of *Pachyphænix*.